The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,574—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 28, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly		Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Burma Corr..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our reasonable ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

On Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

4 lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd August, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BASHIRE, MUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd August, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

The Patna is due in London on 4th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without Coals.
Suez	350	220	60	
Port Said	350	240	60	
Messina	500	340	140	Including Wines
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	165	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be early from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H.P.

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 27th August.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1879.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order as moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors 'Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,

RUSTAMJEE HIRJEE HIPTULLA,
No. 88, Pir Market near Jumma Masjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— GHEELONG	1835	250	E. Stewart	1st Aug.
(a) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. S. Breeze	15th do.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(a) POONAH	3150	550	J. Ormsn	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G Perrins	12th do.
(a) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2722	450	J. C. Bisbot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stend	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

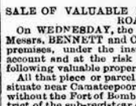
Government Currency Notes of any Circle received at their full value—par.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2021	450	E. J. Baker	15th Aug.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a circular glass fronted miniature brougham, by Thorn, a bay Arab horse, &c., the property of Major C. H. Strutt, the same comprises rich engraved glassware, handsome dining, dessert, and tea services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 3 hotwater curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, tea urn, silver, tea and coffee pots, butter pot, breakfast companions, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, 18 pair fish knives and forks, 12 pair silver fruit knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, side board, mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, writing side, sofa and card tables, easy folding reclining and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, single, double and 3 light hanging argand lamps, a sweet toned grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, iron four post bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 English built glass fronted miniature brougham by "Thorn."

1 Powerful Bay Arab horse.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

Also a quantity of glass and plated ware, crockery, &c., the property of another gentleman having no further use of them.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Moradally Goolam Hoosan and Co.

6—2——1 case soft stone packing.
M G and Co.—698—1 case hardware.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Vincent Lodge, 201, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood house hold furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, an English-built barouche, a pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses (if not previously disposed of by private sale), sets of double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of E. Gay, Esq., the same comprises rich plath glass-ware, very handsome dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, best electro-plated ware, such as dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet and liqueur stands, ice pitcher, salver, teapots, tea urn, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, 12 pair fruit knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., very handsome and neat blackwood and teakwood French polished furniture made to order, such as a telescopic dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, Madras pattern, arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, card folding and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining sofas, Brussel carpet, centre Ottoman, very rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures, teakwood Madras pattern single and double cots, iron bedstead, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built four seated open carriage by Thorn.
Sets of double harness.
N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m. on the same day.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1879, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under the instructions of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Vuzeeranbhi, the Mortgagor, the following valuable property in one lot, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold foras land or ground, situate near Canateepoora, on the North side of Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in what was formerly the sub-district of the sub-registrar of Bholeshwar, but in what is now the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred and seventy-nine and three ninths (1579 3-9) square guards or thereabouts, the same being now or formerly surrounded by a wall, and bounded as follows, viz., on or towards the north by property now or formerly belonging to the Municipality of Bombay, on or towards the south by Grant Road, aforesaid, on or towards the east by Cursetji Sooklaji Road and on or towards the west by property now or formerly belonging to Vullubdass Bhugwandass Bhangsallee, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 165. Together with all those four messuages, dwelling houses or bungalows with the out-houses appertaining thereto and a building now or formerly used as a shop erected and standing on the said piece of land, and which are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 123-124 and 124 A, and were formerly in the occupation of Cursetji Sooklaji and his tenants and are now or were lately in the occupation of Vuzeeranbhi and her tenants.

The property will be sold subject to conditions which will be produced at the time of sale, and further particulars thereof may be obtained on application to Mr. R. Skipsey, Solicitor, 15 Forbes Street, or to the auctioneers.

On THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1879, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dadur Station, G. I. P. Railway, 50 bags of bark weighing about 87 Bengal maunds consigned from Nassick in the name of Bhugwanbhoy Caderbhoy.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan.

A S—1-14 = gilt chains, hardware, ex. Lord of the Isles.
On account and risk of Abdool Tyeb Hoosan Ally.
A T E—103 4 = 2 cases buttons, hardware, ex. Avondale.
On account and risk of Moorad Ally Goolam Ally—
M C—36-40—3 bales paper.
On account and risk of Abdool Kayom Suraf Ally.
A K S—45-55—11 cases butter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th July, 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

15 cases T. Red Dresses.
10 „ white Dhoties.
10 bales Grey Dhoties.
2 cases T. Red prints.
2 cases umbrellas.

An invoice of superior perfumery from Napoleon, Price and Co., just landed ex S. S. Indus, comprising red and brown Windsor soap, glycerine and almond mealsoap, clarified honey soap, transparent glycerine soap, frangipani pomade, marrow oil, linejuice and glycerine, golden oil, essence of white rose, millefleurs rose, jockey club, bouquet, damask rose, &c. A few articles of furniture of a gentleman comprising carved, blackwood, drawing room, pier, work, and dressing tables, conversation couches, ottoman, chiffoniers, wardrobe, dressing glass, a solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schroder, table ornaments, real China flower jars, &c., &c.

1 double-barrelled pin-fire rifle by Reilly in case.
1 double-barrelled central fire rifle by Crockett.
A double-barrelled pin-fire gun by James Yeoman and Sons.
By order of Sha Goolabchand Roychund, and on account and at the risk of Bhaichund Vurdhman.
14 cashmere shawls of different colors.
1 „ dressing gown.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sandhurst Bandar.

150 tons superior first class teak scantlings just landed ex s.s. Golnba.

In small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana, the undermentioned machinery on account and at the risk of Mr. Ebrsm Ramjee, the mortgagor, thereof.

Marine boiler, steam engine, condenser engine, bed plate, crank shaft, low and high pressure cylinders, low and high pressure slide valve, low and high pressure pistons, eccentric rods, piston rods, propeller shafts, screws, crab winches, blocks, pulleys, plates, pipes, stones, beamscale with weights, jolly cat, wooden spars, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance within 3 days.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Under Instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 9th August next, submit to Public Auction, on the premises at 4 P.M., if not previously disposed of, the undermentioned valuable landed property, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 2nd day of June, 1869, and executed by Mr. Jejeebhoy Jehangeer Lam, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling-house and tenement standing thereon, situate on the north side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay, and numbered 221, in the sub-district of Bhoolehswar, which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 301, and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 149, and contains by admeasurement two hundred and forty-eight square yards and four-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, and is bounded on the east by the house of Manockjee Byramjee Cooper, on the west by that of the first Parsee Wadi Gully, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Bhicajee Cooper, and on the south by the said Girgaum Back Road.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th July, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

ON and after THIS DATE the BUSINESS of this Society will be CONDUCTED by the undersigned, to whom all communications should be addressed.

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane.

Bombay, 28th July 1879.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Master of the American Ship WANDERING JEW, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by any member of the Crew of the said vessel.

HENRY TALPEY,
Master.

Bombay, 26th July 1879.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

Rate for Payments by Telegraphic advice..1s. 7 9-16d. per Rupee
Ditto Demand Drafts .....1s. 7 11-16d. do.
Ditto 3 months' do. .....1s. 7 13-16d. do.
Ditto 6 do. do. .....1s. 7 15-16d. do.

These rates fluctuate, but the highest rate of the day upon which any transaction takes place will be given. Drafts sent direct to the Home address, if desired. No Commission or Agency charged thereon. Government Currency Notes of any Circle received at their full value—par.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Anglo-Indian Agency, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, July 25, 1879.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the BOMBAY HEMP and JUTE MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the above Company has been REMOVED to No. 27, APOLLO STREET FORT.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th July 1879.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY, the 5th August next at 4 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 31st December last.
2. To elect Directors in place of the present ones, who are retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 26th July 1879.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY, the 5th proximo at 3 p. m., to pass the following Resolution:—

"That the shareholders, in this general meeting assembled, do approve of the sale of the right, title and interest of the Company in and under the assignment of Lease, dated the 9th day of April, 1879, which took place at the Auction Room of Messrs. Mehrjee, Jeejeebhoy and Company on the 26th day of June, 1879, and of the purchase of the same by Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., one of the Liquidators of this Company, for the sum of Rupees 75,500."

By order of the Liquidators,
FURDOONJEE M. BANAJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 26th July 1879.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE

MAY be relied on as thoroughly trustworthy both in simple Diarrhœa and in Cholera.

It is used by thousands and found more efficacious than any other remedy hitherto offered.

Directions in English, Marathi, and Urdu on each bottle.

Per bottle Re. 1. Per dozen, Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
FOR
DESTROYING RATS,
RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
(Special Brands),
MANUFACTURED BY HIM OF
TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMPSON'S PRIME....	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 17 0	„ 2 0
DAWSON'S PRIME.....	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 17 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL	„ 15 0	„ 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
PRINCIPES	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
No. 3	„ 18 0	„ 2 0

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

NOVELTY!!!
NEUBERG'S LATEST NOVELTY
QUINTUPLES, or 5 Cigars in One.
Rs. 2, per Box of 25
TRIPLETS, or 3 Cigars in One.
Rs. 2-4 per Box of 50.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BASS'S FIRST QUALITY
INDIA PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY M. B FOSTER & SONS,
CHIEF AGENTS TO MESSRS. BASS & Co.

MESSRS. FOSTER'S account is the largest on Bass & Co.'s books, and since the establishment of their Business in 1829, their shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, and afford employment for upwards of three hundred hands.

As a special mark of Messrs. Bass & Co.'s confidence, it may be noted that Messrs. FOSTER are the only bottlers of the Beer who are authorised to place their own labels on the bottles, a fact which in itself is significant, and will be appreciated by all who value the certainty of obtaining a *genuine, pure*, and *unadulterated* article.

The new season's bottling is now forward in magnificent condition, and fully sustains the prestige that half a century's experience has gained for this favourite Beer.

Pints in cases of 6 doz.	per doz.	Rs. 4	0
Impl. Pints do. 6 doz.	do.	5	4
Quarts do. 3 doz.	do.	6	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESSERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,
Jewellers and Silversmiths.
Established under the Auspices of Government A. D. 1808.

NOVELTIES IN BREAKFAST FRAMES. ELECTRO-PLATED.

THE BOY AND GATE.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 41 CASH.

THE COCK,
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 25 CASH.

THE ELEPHANT.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 33 CASH.

THE PUMP.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 33 CASH.

THE BIRD'S NEST.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 36 CASH.

THE DUMB WAITER.
(THE PRINCE OF WALES' BEAR.)
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 36 CASH.
OXYDIZED, Rs. 38 CASH.

THE PORTER BOTTLE.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 33 CASH.

THE GOAT.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 36 CASH.

THE SINGING BIRD.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 44 CASH.

OUR FAITHFUL FRIEND.

A very pretty little Breakfast frame in Electro-plate, a Dog carrying in his mouth a Basket for Salt, on either side a Mustard and Pepper Pot.

Rs. 40 CASH.

NEW COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME.

WITH BUTTER DISH, TOAST RACK, EGG CUPS AND SPOONS, CRUET, MUSTARD, PEPPER AND SALT, *with* CALL BELL, *on stand, in Best Electro-plate.*

Rs. 90 CASH.

SPIRIT OR PERFUME STAND.

"THE TANTALUS."

This elegant Novelty is a patented invention, admirably adapted for use in this country. The metal bar across the top is locked by a SPRING BRAMAH LOCK, *thus securing the contents of the* BOTTLES, *when unlocked it may be moved aside and the* DECANTERS *rendered available.* HAMILTON AND CO. *have them in stock of various sizes, some of* BRIGHT NICKEL AND GILT, *others in* BRITISH OAK AND GILT. *In all cases the* DECANTERS *are richly cut* FLINT GLASS.

PRICES FROM Rs. 75 TO Rs. 185 CASH.

RAMPART ROW. HAMILTON & CO. JUNE 30TH, 1879.

CHEAP PIANOFORTES ON COMMISSION SALE AT S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call attention to several good serviceable Pianofortes, the owners having left or are leaving India, their instruments are offered at very low prices as under:—

Schroeder Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves	Rs. 250
Stodart Mahogany Square, 6 octaves	„ 250
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves	„ 450
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves	„ 450
Broadwood Mahogany Grand, 6 octaves	„ 400
Collard and Collard Grand Mahogany with Metal Bars and bridge, 6 octaves	„ 450
Schiedmayer, Black American Walnut, 7 octaves	„ 460
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves	„ 550
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves	„ 650
Rose and Co.'s Sympathetic Solid Mahogany compass, 7 octaves, been on hire for a short time only	„ 600
Rose and Co.'s Sympathetic Solid Mahogany, compass 7 octaves, been on hire for a short time only	„ 750

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

Of which Rose and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, have now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and their reputation is fully established as *the best Pianoforte for India.* Cash Price Rs. 850. Packing case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

(The above are guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.)

"Mofussil" Square Pianoforte.

This Instrument has been constructed by S. Rose & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte, combining strength, lightness, and portability.

Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar, 7 octaves.

Price Rs. 650 Cash. Packing Case, Zinc lined, Rs. 25 Extra.

A Fresh shipment to hand of the cheapest "COTTAGE PIANO," specially constructed for India.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

This Cottage Piano is constructed for the Indian climate by well-known English Manufacturers, whose name is sufficient guarantee as to solidity and good workmanship. It is made in a Solid Canadian Walnut Case, with extra metal pin plate, bolted and screwed; perfect Check Action, Trichord Treble now *Celeste Pedal*, and all the latest improvements. The Hammers, parts of action, &c., are all secured. The Compass is 7 octaves from A to A.

Price Nett Cash, Rs. 375; Packing Case extra.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS BY THE BEST ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MAKERS.

PIANOFORTES TUNED AND REPAIRED.

BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Full particulars upon applicaiton to

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	„ 4-4

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a Competent Native SURVEYOR. Must be able to level, make

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 26TH JULY, 1879.

The commercial advices from home continue generally quiet and dull in tone, and as usual on Saturday things here have been quite stagnant to-day.

The continued absence of rain is becoming a subject of grave anxiety. We hear of showers in different parts of the Deccan, and that the crops so far have not suffered any material damage, but what is required now is not a few local showers, but a general and continuous fall of rain throughout the Presidency.

Consols in London yesterday receded again from 98 to 97⅞; French Rentes from 118 to 117¾; but Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered at 77¾ for Fours and 83¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

Coffee continues dull with a further decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and G. O. Native; Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. Linseed is dull with a decline of 6d. per quarter in Bombay ex-warehouse; Rapeseed firm, Brown Calcutta 6d. per quarter higher.

Yellow Metal is quoted ¼d. per lb. lower; Silesian Spelter 5s. per ton higher.

Piece Goods in Manchester remain quiet but steady at unchanged prices. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed with supplies freely offered, sales 6,000 bales, and to-day's market has been dull, sales 4,000 bales, prices still unchanged with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans. In New York prices during the two days have given way 1-16 cent. in ready Cotton and 15 points in futures, the respective quotations being 11 11-16 cents for ready Mid. Uplands and 10·84 cents per lb. for October shipment.

Subjoined is our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple. The deficiency in the total visible supply as compared with last year has increased slightly during the year, but so long as the American crop accounts are good, and business in Manchester takes no turn, figures alone will not prevent a decline in prices.

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds..	1,320,000	1,498,200	2,115,070
,, ,, ,, Surats	453,000	357,810	483,760
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	541,000	662,970	914,500
Do. London.....	44,000	13,440	31,120
American Afloat.....	30,000	57,000	40,000
E. Indian ,, ...	170,000	137,000	165,000
Total.....	785,000	870,410	1,184,920
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6¾d.	6 11-16d.	6¼d.
,, Fair Dholleras...	5¼d.	5 3-16d.	5 3-16d.
Difference	1½d.	1¼d.	1 5-16d.

The American statistics for the week enable us to make the following comparison of Receipts, Exports, &c. to date, as compared with the two previous seasons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts	4,000	3,800	2,700
,, Exports to U K	7,000	9,000	7,000
,, ,, to Continent.	.....	.....	.....
Total Recpts. since 1st Sept.	4,420,500	4,219,200	3,932,700
,, Exports to U K ,,	2,012,700	1,971,000	1,966,300
,, ,, Continent. ,,	1,390,600	1,324,000	1,025,300
,, Stock at the Ports.	140,000	105,000	197,000
Saturday's Receipts ...	Nil	400	200

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London 1-16d. higher at 51 7-16d. per oz., but so far as we hear private messages make the market unchanged.

Sterling Exchange has not altered in the slightest respect during the day; we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance, and there is no alteration in the surroundings of the market. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand			...1s. 7 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight		...1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Credits,	4	,,	...1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents,	3	,,	...1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Francs	3	,,	...2-10½	,,

On Calcutta rates remain without change; ¼ per cent. premium on demand, ¾ per cent. discount on 60 days' sight.

Government Paper, guided by Calcutta, has been firmer again to-day, and we now quote :— Fours, Rs. 95; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

Shares.—Spinning and Weaving Mill shares in some cases have recovered a portion of the previous decline, but the market generally is no better, and in no other shares is there any alteration to notice. Bombay United have advanced Rs. 5, Great Eastern and Sholapur Rs. 10, Manockjee Petit and Oriental Rs. 10 per share. Bank of Bombay's remain at Rs. 662½ ex-div.

Cotton.—The market remains depressed owing to the adverse character of the Liverpool news, and prices, although nominally unchanged, are practically weaker. The only purchase reported for export is 200 bales strict good fair Digras at Rs. 211, and as usual the local mills have made some small purchases. The receipts yesterday were 426 bales, making 860 bales for the two days. Quotations are :—

Good Ginned Broach (nominal)...	Rs. 228	per candy f. p.
Good Omra (do.)...	,, 217	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 213	,,
G. F. do	,, 209	,,
Good Dhollera (nominal)	,, 223	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 216	,,
G. F. do	,, 210	,,

Seeds still remain unchanged. Linseed is in small request at Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 6 15; Gujarat Rapeseed at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

Freights are practically unaltered. By steam for Liverpool 22s. 6d. is now asked by the Rydal Hall, but we have not heard of any engagements at the rate, and for other ports there is no change.

Piece Goods continue quiet in the extreme. From the bazaar clearances are still insignificant and prices show no tendency to improvement. As regards the future the feeling is fairly steady, but we are not likely to see much doing so long as we have a continuance of dry weather.

Coals continue to decline in value. The balance of the cargo of Davison's West Hartley ex Hutton (s. s.) has been sold at Rs. 20 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	662½ xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,332	£25 £12-10	6 do		108

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		350
Alliance Spinning	50	2,500	all	30 p.	950
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	10	10	Nil	61
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	30	2,000	2,000	do	300
Bombay United	90	1,000	all	do	670
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	100	all	do	500
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	850
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	145
Empress S. and W. Co...	700	500	all	do	325
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	do	735
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	870	1,000	all	do	740
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	do	475
Jeeraj Balloo Mills ...	750	1,000	all	do	505
Khandelah Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	do	505
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co	1,000	1,000	all	do	405
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	do	100
Madras U. Spinning ...	432	1,000	all	50 p.c*	1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	Nil	
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.c*	940
Morarjee Spinning	1,042	1,000	all	Nil	800
Nasagon S. and W. Co...	2,000	5,000	..	do	90
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	do	530
Oriental	4,000	625	all	do	515
Princes' Mills Spinning.	60,000	1,250	all	do	65
Ramoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	all	do	425
Soondercbs Spinning ...	66	1,000	all	do	475
Do do. 4 Shares.	500	1,000	25	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	do	650
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.c*	820
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.c	117
Nasagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.c	325
Port Canning Land Company, Limited...	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.c	205

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	3,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co	3,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	1,000	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	do	
Nerlad S. and W. Co. ..	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co...	2,500	400	all	do	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 21⅝	3 0 5 p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 13 0 14 6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20 6 5 7 3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20 21 21 21	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18 19 6 5 15	do	250

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd July compared with that for 30th June :—

Liabilities.	30th June. Rs. A. P.	22nd July. Rs. A. P.
Capital.....	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	20,94,970 0 0	20,94,920 0 0
Treasury Balance	3,51,77,192 9 1	3,40,60,824 12 9
Other Deposits	2,21, 9,859 11 11	2,07,84,832 10 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	6,06,901 15 10	21,42,543 9 5
Bundries	17,39,415 9 0	9,30,688 7 1
Rs.	8,17,28,339 13 10	8,00,13,809 7 1

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...	1,11,16,343 6 6	1,27,83,128 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	71,69,048 11 0	68,13,816 9 7
Credits on ditto ...	82,42,546 6 10	89,42,196 5 0
Bills Discounted.....	2,30,91,900 11 6	2,23,76,195 13 5
Balances with other Banks	7,14,462 7 3	5,18,330 15 10
Bullion	4,85,653 4 2	4,85,6 3 4 2
Dead Stock	9,63,019 10 10	9,62,696 14 1
Stamps	8,047 7 6	8,691 5 6
Sundries.	5,40,278 12 4	5,79,429 13 11
Cash at Head Office	1,14,74,256 3 5	98,86,168 0 7
Do. at Branches	1,70,75,422 13 0	1,67,56,843 5 0
	8,17,28,339 13 10	8,00,13,809 7 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Wandering Jew, 1,737 tons, Captain H. Talfrey, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Liverpool (17th April), with a cargo of 2,220 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship Woodburn, 1,424 tons, Captain M. Benson, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Dundee (29th March), with a cargo of 2,066 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

The ship County of Aberdeen, 1,865 tons, Captain J. Drummond, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Glasgow (25 h April), with a cargo of 2,759½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The s.s. Elgin, 901 tons, Captain J. Miller, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from London (22nd June), with Mr. Quinnell, and 3 deck passengers, and the following cargo :—295 packages wine, 155 packages wine and spirit, 15 cases champagne, 1,111 bars and 1,077 bundles iron, 4 cases piece goods, 621 pig lead, 500 kegs red lead, 13,417 casks spelter, 22 cases varnish, 337 casks beer, 20 cases ale, 16 cases soap, 682 cases candles, 51 cases gin, 7 tins paint and colour, 30 kegs shots, 12 packages ink, 34 packages paper, 3 cases clocks, 26 cases lamps, 28 cases cologne, 121 bags coffee, 38 cases matches, 56 packages glassware, 20 packages earthenware, 87 cases provision, 50 cases brass, 151 cases copper, 156 bundles buckets, 115 drums oil, 19 packages colour and paint, 40 cases whiskey, 78 cases oilmanstores, 200 cases old tom, 20 casks coal pitch, 81 cases window glass, 40 cases chimney, 50 bottles quicksilver, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
25	Elgin(s).....	Miller	London, June 22.
	County of Aberdeen	Drummond ...	Glasgow, Apr 24
	Woodburn	Benson	Dundee, Mar 29.
	Wandering Jew	Talfey	London, Apr 17.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
26	Akola (s)	Stuart	Kurrachee.
	Madura (s)	Hay	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pachamba to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Algitha to Calcutta via Cochin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
23 Regulus.....Meyer .....Liverpool, Apr 2.

DEPARTURE.

July 23.—Steamer Ooryia.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—100 cwts pig lead, Damodher Permanund; 5 hogsheads stout, D unjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 casks disinfecting powder, Shurutally Hiptoola; 250 barrels alum, Morarjee Natha.

FROM LONDON.

Greenock—3 cases gin, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Alnwick Castle s—10 cases geneva, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Khiva s—5 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Manilla s—100 kegs red lead, Ruttonjee Jewraz; 1 case perfumery, 2 cases medecine and 53 cases oilmanstores, Gulamally Jewanjee and Co; 563 bundles and 1,13 3bars iron, Abdoolally Goolam H oosein; 500 cases candles, Hassam Ahmed.
St. Georges—1 hogshead claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Nizam s—10 cases champagne and 8 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—55 packages beer, Lyon and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—5) cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM B EDSAUX.

Arabia s—25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 26.

FOR LONDON.

Euphrates s—1,336 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 106½ cwts mother o'pearl shells, Dawoodbhoy Hassom.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—1,750½ cwts teel seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—1,000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

HIGH COURT.—July 28.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

NEW LONG CAUSES.

345-79—A F Turner—Moritz Gross vs James Morris—Settled.
352-79—Macfarlane and G—Mahomed Abdoola vs Nurrotum Anundjee and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

360-78—Crawford and B—Ishwant Vishnu Neney vs Damodhur Trimbuck Neney—Mu jee and B—Part heard.
295-79—Macfarlane and G—Jaiforjee Abdool Ally vs Tyebally Cassumjee and others—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
222-79—Bhishunker and D—P Reitherched and others vs Vizbhoosan Itcharam and another—M M Munshi—Partly decred.

For further directions and costs.

265-78—Macfarlane and G—Fazul Nensey vs Mahomedally Jewanjee Noorbhoy—Lynch and T.
99-79—Moreshwar L—Vasoonjee Heerjee vs Buchoobai and others—Lynch and T.
122-79—Rivington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.
340-79—In person—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.
36-79—Shapurjee and T—Judowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee and another—Craigie L and O.
271-79—Ardesir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cursetjee Dady—Prescot and W.
657-78—Rimington H and C—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington H and C.
387-79—In person—Amroodin Mamapro vs Ahmed Sultan—Settled.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

For Consent Decree.

247-79—Rimington H and C—The Bank of Bombay vs C A Turner—Craigie, L and O.

For investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Nursolakhkan Dalardina vs Assoodee.
In person—Jumnabai vs Purshotum Mayashunker and another.

Suit, for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

389-78—Shapurjee and T—Nanjee Premjee vs Narrondass Luckmidass and others—Hearn C and L—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

748-77—Chalk and W—Canjee Bhaijee and others vs the G I P Ry Co—Hearn, C and L—For Counsel's reply.
35-78—Chalk and W—Cooverjee Premjee and others vs the G I P Ry Co—Hearn, C and L.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 25.

Shewell, Lieut-Col, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—July 25.

Cooke, Captain, 29th Regt, to join to Mhow.
Migeon, Col, Commissary Genl, on duty, to Aden.
Hill, Captain, R E, on sick leave, to England.
Thomson, Lieut Co, Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.
Swiney, Lieut Col, 32nd Ma ras N I, on Med Cert, to England.
Stirling, Bt Col, R A, on duty, to England.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT, W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 26th July, 1879.

1. The following are granted leave of absence from this date, viz. No. 265, Sergt. H Thomson, two months. No. 824 Vol. E C Roberts, three months.

2. No. 968, Vol. G Jennings having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to C Company.

3. On Tuesday, 29th inst. and Friday, 1st proximo, Wimbledon targets for 200, 500, and 700 yards only will be put up at the range for practice purposes. Those members who have already been asked to shoot for the representation of the Corps in September next are requested to endeavour to fire on both the days abovenamed.

By Order
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 23.)

Mr Edgar, c s 1, Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr Currie, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad.

Mr Henry is appointed to be Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Lieut Grover, 40th Foot is appointed to be Aide-de-Camp on personal staff of the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr Worgan, District and Sessions Judge, Sarun and Chumparun, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad.

Mr Geddes, District and Sessions Judge, Shahabad, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Sarun and Chumparun.

Mr Geddes, District and Sessions Judge of Sarun and Chumparun, is appointed to act as Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Mr Stevens, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, 27-Pergunnahs and Hoochly, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Sarun and Chumparun.

Mr Crouch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on leave, is posted temporarily to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr Beamish, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serajgunge, Pubna, is appointed to act as district Superintendent of Police, Rungpore.

Mr Wood, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to Bhagulpore.

Mr Wintle, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dinagepore, is transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Mr Wintle is also appointed to have charge of the Sungoo division of that district.

The services of the Rev W C Bell, Chaplain of Patna, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

The Rev W A Hamilton, Chaplain of Dinagpore, is appointed temporarily to act as Chaplain of Patna.

The Rev D B Morris, Chaplain of Howrah, is allowed leave for three months.

9th July—Mr Muller, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Julpigoree.

The order of the 18th ultimo granting four months' special leave, to Mr Drake, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Tirhoot, is cancelled.

The Services of Captain Neill, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Darjeeling Division, are placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, for employment as Divisional Superintendent of District Works, and the unexpired portion of his privilege leave is cancelled.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions, in the Provincial Engineer Establishment in Bengal.

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT—TEMPORARY.

To be Executive Engineer, Third Grade—M W H Nightingale, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Julpigoree Division. To be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade—Mr J G Keadie, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, attached to the Patna Division. To be Assistant Engineer, First Grade—Mr C J Middleton, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Julpigoree Division. T H Wickes, Offg Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal, P W Dept,

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Bori Bandar Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th October 1878 and will continue so until further notice :—

Mails.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Office.	At the Boree Bandar Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For Poona, Bombay Presidency, the Deccan and the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	12 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujerat, Kattywar, and Kutch.	5-30 A.M.	(4 P. M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M.	Grant Road. 6-30 A.M.
For ditto on the South-ern Conkan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapooli, and Ratnagherry	10 A.M.	Do.	8-30A.M	...
For ditto on the S.E. Line of the G.I.P. Railway as far as Poona, also for S. M. Country, Sattara, Kolapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, &c.....	6 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	Bori Bandar. 6-55 A.M.
For ditto on the N E. Line of the G I P. Railway as far as Nandgaon	7 A.M.	Do.	Do.	7-55 A.M.
For Uran & Panwel.	5-30 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails, will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CALENDAR FOR JULY & AUGUST, 1879

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 2nd, 0h. 3·3m P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July. Mon. 28	.....	5 37	6 36	6 43 m 5 59 a.	0 24 a
Tues. 29	.....	5 37	6 35	8 9 m 7 33 a	0 58 m
Wed. 30	English Mail expected.	5 38	6 35	9 18 m 8 50 a	2 14 m 3 15 a
Th. 31	.....	5 38	6 34	10 11 m 9 54 a	3 18 m 4 14 a
Fri. 1 August.	Lammas Day.	5 38	6 34	10 56 m 10 47 a	4 14 m 5 0 a
Sat. 2	.....	5 39	6 33	11 33 m 11 35 a	5 0 m 5 43 a
Sun. 3	8thSunday after Trinity	5 39	6 33	0 8 a ...	6 23 m 6 19 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BENN—July 25th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Piercy Benn, of a son.
McCARTHY—July 25th, at Dadur, the wife of M. McCarthy, of a son, prematurely.

DEATH.

McCARTHY—July 26th, at Dadur, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

MOIR—MOLESWORTH—July 18th, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Matthew, Charles Moir, Esq, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., to Amy Frances, daughter of Guilf rd L. Molesworth, Esq., Consulting Engineer to Government of India for State Railways.
STUART—LESTER—July 17th, at Christ Church, Mhow, by the Rev. William Charles Bell, Chaplain, William Hodson Stuart, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, eldest s n of Major Stuart, Bombay Engineers, (retired), to Mary Catharine, only surviving daughter of Colonel Lester, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Agent, Bhopawar.

DEATHS.

GAMBLE—July 14th, at Lundi Kotal, Captain John Henry Gamble, 1st Battalion 17th Regiment.
LEWSEY.—July 19th, at Naini Tal, James C Lewsey, aged 57 years.
SCOTT—July 12th, at Heelaikah, Jorahaut, Assam, of typhoid fever, Henry Scott, Engineer, aged 22 years.
WALLACE—July 16th, at Lundi Kotal, Surgeon Major John Wallace, M. D., 1-12th Regiment.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1879.

We publish this morning an authentic description of the pursuit and arrest of Wassudew Bulwunt. It will be seen that Major Daniell—who, as we remarked the other day, has never quite lost touch of the whereabouts at least of the notorious outlaw—heard definitely that the latter was wandering about certain districts of the Nizam's territories. His Excellency the Governor, who has all along taken a keen personal interest in the measures for the suppression of the Deccan disturbances and the apprehension of its instigators at once telegraphed to Sir Richard Meade at Hyderabad, who, communicating with Sir Salar Jung, soon had at Major Daniell's disposal the most able police official in the Nizam's service. A party of police, three hundred strong, was got ready, and the whole proceeded forthwith to Gunnoor, in the Gulburga Zillah, in the vicinity of which Wassudew was known to be lurking. The village was surrounded and all the Brahmins in the place were arrested. Nine of these were found to be strangers, two or three being known associates of the dacoit leader. These partly confessed their complicity in the disturbances, and information was obtained as to the direction in which Wassudew himself was known to have proceeded three days before. Thereupon an exciting pursuit ensued. Major Daniell and his party continuously traversed some eighty miles, mostly on foot, before he came up with the outlaw in the Kaladgi district. On Wassudew's person were formed valuable documents, the contents of which cannot at present be published. They included a detailed scheme for the instigation of a rising on a scale not hitherto attempted, and a diary giving details of the progress that had been made so far. In the meantime, the inquiries of the Nizam's police in the vicinity of Gunnoor had elicited the fact that the party of Brahmins had been in treaty with the Rohillas and Arabs of the district for some time past, and had endeavoured to organise a large band for the purpose of plundering British territory. One of the other prisoners also made a confession to the same purport, adding that the intention was to enlist five hundred men, two hundred of whom were to be mounted, and that progress in the scheme had actually been made, two thousand rupees having been advanced to the Rohilla jemadars. The account of these incidents now given is thoroughly authentic, so that the reports regarding the employment of Arabs and Rohillas is seen to be founded upon fact; and it is clear that the Brahmin plotters aimed at something more than mere dacoity. It is also quite clear that Wassudew was not alone, but that his madness,—as it has been called,—has extended to a goodly number of his fellow Brahmins, some seventeen of whom, it may be as well to state, are already under arrest as being connected in one way or another with the disturbances How many more of the Brahmin population of Poona are implicated it is not possible as yet to say; but, fortunately, it is exceedingly probable that we shall now get to the bottom of the whole matter. If the leading members of the sect and if those gentlemen Brahmins—who have enrolled themselves together in a society whose stated object is to criticise Government and to educate the people to understand what grievances they have to complain—we say that if the more educated members of their community would cease memorializing Government and prompting leading articles for the *Times of India*, and would, instead set themselves to properly assist the police, it would be easy in a short time to lay hands on everyone concerned in the plot. For, of course, the relations, the friends, and the neighbours of the plotters must know perfectly well who the latter are. The people who live next door to, and among whom these criminals exist, must surely be able to give at least a few hints as to who are, and who are not implicated! No such assistance is, however, afforded, and so accordingly the whole Brahmin population of Poona continues to be looked upon with suspicion. The city has long been known to be a nest of sedition and intrigue, but we should have thought that as soon as that sedition became treason and that intrigue active, although incipient rebellion, the more educated and more respectable members of the community would come forward at once—not merely with the globe utterances of loyal sentiments—but with that active assistance which, as Mr. Moore, the Collector, told them they were in a better position than anyone else to afford. As our correspondent says, if the scheme which Wassudew Bulwunt and his colleagues attempted to carry out had even for a short time succeeded, the "little flying column of five hundred desperadoes, horse and foot," might even in the course of a few days' excursion across the country have done incalculable damage. They certainly would have occasioned widespread panic and alarm among the ignorant villagers, and the most transient success at the outset would probably have induced the Ramoshis to have joined in thousands. Thus might we have had trouble to deal with which would have cost the loss of much life and treasure to suppress, and the belief might have been spread throughout the world that British oppression and British misgovernment had driven the peasantry to open rebellion. Part of that scheme was to attribute from the first the dacoity movement to agrarian distress and the forest laws. The attempt to do so has now been exposed, and we must hope that the same energy that has run Wassudew Bulwunt and his lieutenants to earth will also bring to justice the more cowardly but not less guilty accomplices and instigators who stay at home.

This attempt to bring trouble and discredit upon the British Government forms perhaps one of the most serious political movements that has come up on this side of India since the days of the Mutiny. It is now many years since we have had even an incipient rebellion in Western India, and the significance of the fact that the attempt—however despicable, and paltry it may be in itself,—should at the same time have originated among a class more or less educated, and should have been entirely got up by individuals, all of whom are also more or less educated—must not be lost sight of for it is a fact from which many lessons must be learned and cogitated over.

Twenty years have now passed since a commission was convened at home to report on the proposals for the reorganisation of the Indian armies. The duties that devolved on that commission are well known. They were to raise in incorruption what had vanished in corruption, and to erect once more into a power what had proved a weakness and well nigh the destruction of the Indian Empire. The fragments of the old Bengal Army had to be gathered together, and to be moulded with Sir John Lawrence's levies into a new form, to assimilate with which the other armies, those of Bombay and Madras had also to be reconstituted. A work of such magnitude demanded great consideration and plenty of time to mature details. Unfortunately the emergencies of the moment did not allow this, and as a natural consequence, the weakness of the reconstitution soon revealed itself. To deny that much good was done is a mistake, though there be many men of experience who have stoutly insisted on the whole being a failure. That the Bengal Army of the present day is vastly superior to the old one is apparent to everybody who has served with it in the field or in quarters, but the same cannot be said of the armies of the West and South; nor can it be asserted that the present is not a good time for considering what changes in the constitution and systems of the Indian Army as a body would be beneficial to the public service. We have just concluded a war, in which sundry failures have been only too apparent, and our finances on the other hand urge us to adopt some means of curtailing expenses without impairing efficiency.

That the Government of India are of this mind is made evident by the orders lately issued for the assembly of a Commission in this country to consider the question and submit proposals to strengthen our hands and save our pockets. The bare mention of this has already been sufficient to evoke the effusions of empirics who would at one stroke of the pen reduce here and reduce there, without any consideration as to the wants of the Empire. It was only a day or two ago that one of our northern friends had with one fell swoop abolished the commands in Madras and Bombay, bessomed away Adjutant Generals' and Quartermaster Generals' Departments, and cut down offices and clerks, without making the slightest provision for their manifold duties beyond saying that all these were to be absorbed in the Bengal command and departments which already have more to do than they can well manage. If Government should ever be tempted to introduce such off-hand measures without due consideration, we can safely predict future complication, beside which those of the Irregular system and Staff Corps in the past will be child's play. It is not in this manner that changes should be advocated. Money is one thing but efficiency is another; and it will be generally found that when the latter is lost sight of in the eager desire to save, the result is a heavy loss to the State. It requires only the exercise of a little common sense to see that centralising the whole commands of the three armies in Bengal would tend to diminish the supervision so necessary to keep the heterogeneous elements we have to deal with under proper control. The duties of the Commander-in-Chief in India utterly preclude his being able to exert more of this supervision than he does at present; for, besides the duties of the command in Bengal, he has to act as military adviser of Government in military and political matters. To throw upon his shoulders the control over some seven more divisions would end in very little control being exerted at all except in his own immediate vicinity.

While, however, advocating the retention of the Presidency commands, or, as we before suggested the division of these commands into separate *corps d' armée* into *corps de armée* of these Presidencies, we do not wish to assert that reductions are not feasible. Two classes of appointments have certainly no *raison d' être* and might be suppressed to the advantage of the public service, viz., those of Deputy Judge Advocates of division and aide-de-camp of general officers. In Continental armies the latter appointment has ceased to exist for reasons which apply to India as well as to other

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR CAVAGNARI AT KABUL.

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Major Cavagnari entered Kabul on the morning of the 24th inst., and met with a most brilliant reception. Four miles from the city Sirdars Abdullah Khan Herati and Mullah Shah Mahomed, with some cavalry and two elephants, met the party. The Embassy proceeded on elephants with a large escort of cavalry. Outside the city two batteries of artillery, some cavalry, and nine regiments of infantry were drawn up in column and saluted, their bands playing the British National Anthem. As they entered the city the heavy battery fired a salute of seventeen guns. A large crowd assembled and was most orderly and respectful.

The Mustaufi and Daood Shah met the party at their place of residence in Bala Hissar.

At six o'clock Major Cavagnari paid a formal visit to the Amir and delivered the Viceroy's letter. The Amir enquired after the Viceroy's health, and that of the Queen Empress and Royal family, and expressed regret at the death of the Prince Imperial.

The Amir's demeanour was most friendly.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The report of the Select Committee on Public Works in India recommends that the yearly borrowing for Public Works shall not exceed £2,500,000, the loan to be raised in India. It also proposes a reduction in the number of pupils at the Cooper's Hill Training College, and a larger employment of natives in the Department.

LORD CRANBROOK AT COOPER'S HILL.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Lord Cranbrook yesterday distributed the prizes at the Cooper's Hill College. Commenting upon the employment of natives in the Department of Public Works, he said it was most desirable that natives should expect a career in connection with the British Government; but that the superintendence and control could never be placed entirely in their hands. Speaking in vindication of the administration of India by the British against the attacks made by Mr. John Bright, His Lordship said that India was gradually being welded into one nation under a safe and sound Government.

THE AFGHAN WAR EXPENSES.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The House of Commons has read a second time the Bill for an Indian loan of two millions sterling. An amendment was brought forward by Mr. Fawcett that it was unjust to make India contribute seven times more than England towards the expenses of the Afghan war. On being put to the vote, however, it was negatived by 137 against 125.

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

LONDON, JULY 26.

A Commission of the Great Powers is to be appointed to control Egyptian finance, England and France preponderating and determining what the Egyptian Government can pay and what reforms are necessary.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JULY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 4th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	41,000 bales.
Amount forwarded	2,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats.....	4,000 do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton	14,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	541,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	57,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London....	44,000 do.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats dull.
The London Cotton Market has been quiet.
Fair Dholleras ..... 5¼d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.
7 lbs. Shirtings 5-9
8¼ lbs. do. 6-6
40s. Mule Twist 0-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 77⅞
4½ per cent. do. 83⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account 97⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 117½
Bar Silver 51 7-16
Arrival.—Lady Lyeett.
Departure.—Assiria.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JULY 26, 6-15 A.M.

Manilla mail leaves Hongkong 4 P.M. Monday 28.

MADRAS, JULY 26, 1-36 P.M.

Singapore, 26th—Manila mail noon 28th.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 27.

KARWAR, (26th) 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy: wind N. W. 6; thermometer 81·7; barometer 29·752.

MANGALORE, (26th) 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. N. E. Fall of rain 7 inches 43 cents.

TUTICORIN, (26th) 3-5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.; thermometer 90; barometer 29·75.

VINGORLA, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 82.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	25 30	29 65	30 59
25 Friday	0 2	.....	.....
26 Saturday	0 0	1 0	0 0
27 Sunday	0 0	0 75	0 3
Total	25 32	30 40	30 62
Fall up to 27th July 1878.....	65 37	70 47	70 65

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	ls. 7 11-16d. per Rupee.		
Do.	6 months' sight...	ls. 7 15-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	..ls. 7¾d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	....ls. 7 15-16d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	....2·10½	

At the further hearing of the case against Nursey Kessowjee on Saturday last, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, two more witnesses were examined. The first of them, Foolchund Hurnarayen, *munim* of the firm of Rampertab Hurbillas, generally corroborated the statements of the *gumasta* of the firm who was examined at a previous hearing with a view to show that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were in embarrassed circumstances about November 1878. Witness's firm used, as agents, to purchase opium for Nursey Kessowjee and Co., on whom they drew *hundis* for the cash payments which, according to the usual practice, they made at Malwa. The loss to witness's firm by Nursey Kessowjee's failure amounted to Rs. 1,20,000; but he averred he was not at all annoyed on that account with Nursey Kessowjee, by whom "the whole world has been ruined." Witness had earned commission for many years as agent to Nursey Kessowjee, and all the engagements with the few exceptions that he named had been honourably met. Mr. Gill, in cross-examination, complained of the man's *animus* which led him to parry with his questions, and asked the magistrate to fine him, when he turned round upon the learned counsel with the retort—"why should I be fined when I am going to answer your question?" The second witness was Cumulsey Premjee, who had at the request of the accused negotiated a loan of Rs. 4,50,000 for the four mills with Dr. Sidney Smith. The loan was made on the faith that was placed in the correctness of four statements which the witness received from the accused and showed to Dr. Sydney Smith. Witness did not read English; but he could identify the statements as well as a slip of paper that was annexed to them. The accused told witness to do his best to get the loan from the doctor. Very heavy deductions were allowed to be made from the amount of the loan, because the accused urgently needed the money for the mills. In cross-examination, this witness affirmed that Dr. Sidney Smith had been in the habit of purchasing Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s *hundis* to the extent of several lakhs; and that the transaction in question was nothing new to him. Incidentally the witness threw some light on an important part of the case. It is a common practice in Bombay, he said, for a person who wants a loan to sell certain shares for cash, and to agree to buy them back from the purchaser at a future date. Should the numbers of the shares be taken down, the same shares are returned; but if no numbers are noted, other shares of the same description and value are given back. The same practice is followed in respect of mortgages of shares. Witness had known Nursey Kessowjee and Co. for many years as a first-class firm that enjoyed high credit; and had known the accused as "a young man of an upright, honourable, and truthful character." The case was adjourned until Wednesday next.

The first subject brought forward at a quarterly meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay held on Saturday last, was a letter from Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Ragunath N. Khote, joint secretaries to the Henry Memorial Fund, offering for the acceptance of the Municipality a bust of the late Captain Henry, Superintendent of the P. and O. Company in Bombay. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in a neat speech, introduced the subject, passing a warm eulogy on the good qualities of the deceased gentleman. Captain Morland then moved, and Mr. Kirkham seconded, a motion to the effect that the bust should be accepted and placed in the Municipal Hall. This was carried unanimously, and amidst applause the bust, which was placed at the top of the room immediately under the Municipal banner, was unveiled. A long discussion took place on the subject of the deportation of famine immigrants from Bombay. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee introduced the matter in a motion to the effect that Government should be petitioned, in order that the future charges of deporting immigrants from Bombay might fall, not on the Municipality, but on those Native States whence they came, or on the Imperial Exchequer when immigrants came in large numbers from British territory. In the course of the discussion which followed, a very general opinion was expressed that it would not be wise to forward the proposed memorial to Government. Dr. Blaney, in the course of some remarks, alluded to the vast issues involved in the subject, pointing out the advantages which had accrued to Bombay by reason of the passage of the grain to the famine districts through the city. Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta thought the Corporation were quite right in seeking to decide the question as to who was liable for the cost of deporting immigrants during famine time from the city, but at the same time he could not agree with the resolution which had been proposed. He therefore proposed as an amendment that the Corporation should memorialise Government with a view to securing the equitable adjustment of the cost of deporting immigrants from Bombay in times of famine, so that the charge might fall proportionately, either upon the Municipality, the Imperial Exchequer, or upon the Native States from which such immigrants proceeded. On being put to the vote the amendment was lost by a majority, only three members voting for it. The motion was also lost, the number of votes in its favour being eight. A question was raised by Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia as to whether members were at liberty to read their speeches. It was stated in the course of some conversation which ensued on the point, that one of the rules of the Corporation enacted that no member should be allowed to read his speech without permission. Captain Morland suggested that the Press should intimate which speeches were read and which were not. The Chairman alluded to the difficulties which many of the members of the Corporation experienced in making themselves understood in an *extempore* speech, and expressed his opinion that considerable latitude ought to be allowed. Amongst other business transacted at the meeting was the passing of a resolution asking the Municipal Commissioner to communicate with Government with a view to having the statues of the Marquis of Wellesley and the Marquis of Cornwallis removed from their present site in the Elphinstone Gardens to some more prominent positions in the city.

MR. MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS has been appointed Portuguese Consul at Bombay.

MR. J. A. CHARRIOL has been appointed Honorary Vice-Consul for Spain at Calcutta.

THE comparative immunity enjoyed by the 4th Gourkhas from the heavy mortality which in almost every other instance attended the homeward march of the troops from Afghanistan, is, says the Lahore paper, both noteworthy and instructive. With death and disease in front and rear, and all around them, this gallant corps lost only twelve fighting men and three camp followers from cholera between Gandamak and Bukloh. But then the precautions taken by the officer in command and the medical officer of the regiment were exceptionally stringent. The regiment was never halted on any spot of ground where other troops had halted before, but always to the windward of such ground, and never less than half a mile from it. During the march the heat was terrific, the thermometer in an airy mess tent reaching 122°, and in the men's tents 130°. The mortality from cholera and heat apoplexy in other corps, especially between Jallalabad and Jhelam, has been most lamentably heavy, the unfortunate 10th Hussars, the R. H. A., and the Rifle Brigade being the severest sufferers.

CAPTAIN J. ELIOT PRINGLE, of H. M. S. Vulture, writes us in reference to a paragraph which appeared lately in the *Gazette*, concerning a seaman, named James Marsh, said to belong to Her Majesty's ship Vulture:—The seaman referred to gave himself up to H. M. S. Vulture, stating he was a deserter from the Royal Navy. A warrant was shortly issued summoning him to appear before the Presidency Magistrate on a charge of cheating. The case was tried and dismissed, but as it in some manner reflects discredit on the blue jackets of the Vulture, would you kindly contradict in your next issue the report that he belonged to that ship?

MR. P. DOUTRE and Mr. L. de St. Hilaire have been appointed Consular Agents for France at Cocconada and Chittagong respectively.

THE season for receiving the tenders for the re-letting of the opium and excise farms in the three Straits Settlements has been a fortunate one, insomuch that though the Government has not yet decided upon which tender to accept, an increase in all of $500,000 per annum on the last tenders may be anticipated. This will be a considerable addition to the revenue of the Colony.

THE annual report on the administration of the Stamp Revenue of the North-Western Provinces for 1877-78, recently submitted to the Secretary of State, shows the gross and net receipts for the year to be the highest on record. It is noticed that this result is satisfactory so far as it is due to close supervision, but a regret is expressed that it is in most part attributed to the scarcity during the year and the increased number of loans by the agricultural classes. A return is proposed to the use of impressed stamps for those of the higher values which is considered important as its adoption would remove a temptation to fraud from which it appears the revenue of the department now suffer. This is to form the subject of a special report which the Lieutenant Governor purposes bringing to the notice of the Government of India.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India the Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant to Major Spearman of a sum of Rs. 5,000 as an honourarium for compiling the Gazeteer of British Burma.

MR. J. D. WARD, District and Session Judge, first grade, Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the Bengal Civil Service from the 27th proximo.

IT is proposed, at an early date, to place the Nagpur Model Farm under the superintendence of an expert, who will be able to devote all his energies and time to it, instead of its being worked, as at present, under the Agri-Horticultural Society.

THE General Commanding in British Burma has recommended that the future normal strength of the provincial garrison should be about 1,000 less than it is at present.

OVER a thousand tickets are said to have been already taken in the Umballa St. Leger sweep.

DR. WALSH, of the Indian Medical Service, died at Kandahar on the 23rd, of cholera.

MR. DRURY, the Traffic Superintendent of the Northern Bengal State Railway, makes the following remarks in his report on the fluctuations in traffic during the month of June 1879:—"In spite of the low rate at which we are now carrying food-grain, considerable quantities of rice and paddy are being despatched by country boats. The inquiries made with a view of ascertaining the cause of this shows that the dull state of the Calcutta market is the principal reason why this mode of transit is preferred to the rail. There is little or no margin for profit, and expeditious despatch is a matter of utter indifference; in fact the length of time occupied in transit by boat is a positive gain, as godown rent is saved. Making these inquiries has brought to light that the majority of the boats carrying stuff down have not been previously engaged for the purpose, but that boats that have brought up salt in bulk take rice and paddy as a return load. It appears that salt is finding its way up in this way in large quantities in consequence of the wide margin that still exists between our salt rate and that at which it is carried by boat, and because of the large saving that is effected by bags being dispensed with."

IT seems beyond doubt, says the *Pioneer*, that the inquiry into the disaster at Jellalabad, by which the 10th Hussars lost 47 men when fording the Kabul River, has been burked. In India it is well known that no one has been punished; and all that transpired, when the Court had finished taking evidence, was that the Commander-in-Chief was dissatisfied with the finding, and had sent it back for reconsideration. The Committee presided over by Brigadier-General Gough dutifully obeyed orders, but their first or last verdict of blame—if they were bold enough to blame anyone—has never been published. From a little incident in the House of Commons on June 26th it can be seen that the military authorities have resolved to keep the matter a profound secret, so far as any official declaration is concerned. Colonel Stanley, in reply to a question put by Mr. Sergeant Sherlock, curtly said:—"The Court of Inquiry has forwarded the result of its inquiry to the proper authority; but as the honourable member is probably aware, the decisions of Courts of Inquiry are not made public, and there is no reason in this case to depart from the usual rule." There the matter must rest, unless the gossip of indiscreet officers reveals the terms of this mysterious verdict. But it is absurd to talk of similar decisions not being made public. The whole of the evidence taken upon the Isandula affair was published *in extenso*; but there a high functionary had to be justified, while at Jellalabad the only charge was against Providence for sending a "spate" down the river at an inopportune moment. No one ever believed the story of this extraordinary stormwave, which did not leave even a mark upon the river banks, but it choked the carelessness and inefficiency of the Staff and made things comfortable all round. Perhaps the finding of the Court was: "Died by the visitation of God—but don't do it again."

A GREAT darbar is to be held during the cold weather at Agra in honour of Yakub Khan's visit, and the arrangement is likely enough, though at a very recent date there was nothing more than guess work to go upon as regards the intentions of Government. Influential persons are in favour of choosing Agra as the scene of any *tumasha* that may be prepared to welcome the Amir.

THE contract between the Portuguese Government and the British India Steam Navigation Company, for the carriage of mails by that company's steamers between Goa, Mozambique, and Lisbon, has been ratified.

THE official liquidator of the Punjab Bank, Limited, will pay a further dividend of 10 per cent. to creditors on 15th August, 1879.

A VERY wise order has been issued by the Nizam's Government to the effect that passengers will not be permitted to travel on the Nizam's railway line with fire arms in their possession, and that any passenger proceeding with arms will have to make them over to the station authorities, who will return them at the end of his journey. This regulation is considered necessary owing to the free use made of fire-arms by passengers, and to the practice prevailing in Haidarabad of the civil population carrying daggers and pistols. The Sekandarabad paper hopes that this order will lead to the complete disarmament of the civil population.

A WIRE-TRAMWAY, crossing a ravine of 1,200 feet in width, has been introduced by some coffee planters in Kurg for conveying their crops, manure, &c., across the valley, which has excited great admiration and wonder amongst the natives. But one of the most interesting facts connected with the tramway is that, on a windy day, when orders cannot be distinctly heard when the speakers are above a thousand feet apart, the tightened wire can be used as a telephone by attaching a string to at each end, and then leading it through the bottom of any small roundbox, which is either spoken into or applied to the ear, as agreed upon beforehand, and orders can be then heard distinctly.

THE works on the Darjeeling tramway are not progressing so rapidly as could be wished. There appears to be considerable difficulty in obtaining labourers and sleepers. The excessively wet weather, too, has retarded operations, but notwithstanding all this, the contractors are sanguine that they will reach Kurseong by the commencement of next year.

THE inhabitants of the Budhuo sub-division of the Burdwan district have memorialised the Lieutenant-Governor against the abolition of their sub-division. They say that it is situated on the Grand Trunk-road, and was originally established with a view to the putting down of crimes committed against travellers. This object has been in a great measure attained, and the memorialists fear that if the sub-division be abolished, this class of offences will revive. Various other reasons are stated to induce the Lieutenant-Governor to reconsider his determination. There is much that seems reasonable in the memorial.

THE proposed tonga and bullock train service between Kaneah and Doopree on the Brahmapootra, will, if started, prove a great boon to the planting districts. It will shorten the journey to and from Calcutta by four days.

THE death from cholera, of Surgeon Major A. Neil, Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Lahore Medical School, is universally regretted. Dr. Neil had attended to his usual duties on Monday morning, and was to have left for Simla in the evening, to spend a short time with his family. Before mid-day he was seized with cholera and he died at five o'clock on Tuesday morning.

MR. METCALFE proposes the introduction of a tramway into Patna; he has invited specifications and estimates.

THE Military Department are anxious to obtain from the North-Western Government the loan of a military officer in civil employ, to assist in a Court of Inquiry case at Cawnpore, which is likely to become a *cause celebre*. But the civil administration has been so depleted by the departure of men on leave, that the Government finds it difficult to comply with the requisition. In two cases at least—Lucknow and Allahabad—it was not found possible to dispense with the Cantonment Magistrate even for a short term. It seems that the Supreme Government has got the idea that the duties of a Cantonment Magistrate are of such a nature as to require the appointment of a military officer for the post, and has ruled that none but military officers shall be appointed. But the Military Department considers that it has a kind of claim on the services of such officers on special occasions. It remains to be seen what the result will be.

ON the 18th inst., at Treit, while on his way to Murree, Lieutenant Murray died of cholera. He was a gallant young soldier, extremely popular in his regiment—the 11th Bengal Lancers—and, his services have been worthily recorded by General Faunde, in his various despatches now published by the Government of India. Before joining the Lancers, he served in the 13th Bengal Cavalry, and in the Guides.

THE argument of Counsel, with reference to the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court to investigate the charges drawn up by the Officiating Advocate-General, at the instance of the Bengal Government, in the case of the Ava and Brenhilda, occupied the whole of Tuesday before Mr. Justice Wilson. Messrs. Woodroffe and Jackson, instructed by Messrs. Orr and Harris, appeared for the second officer of the Ava. The commander of the Brenhilda appeared in person. Mr. Stokoe was not instructed by the Captain to take any objection on the question of jurisdiction. The Officiating Advocate General and the Standing Counsel instructed by Mr. Atkin, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Woodroffe addressed the Court from 11 till 1-30, and was followed by Mr. Jackson. At 2 the Court adjourned for half an hour. The Officiating Advocate General addressed the Court from 2 till half-past 3, and was followed by the Standing Counsel. Mr. Woodroffe was heard in reply. The learned Counsel's objections were: first, that the Officiating Advocate General, being an officer appointed by the Government of India, and not by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, could not, according to Act IV. of 1875, be the officer to move the Court on behalf of the Bengal Government; secondly, that as the special Court, mentioned in the Act, had held its sittings and had submitted its report to the Lieutenant-Governor, the mate of the Ava could not be tried by the Vice-Admiralty Court; thirdly, that the petition filed by the Advocate General did not state the grounds upon which the charges were preferred; fourthly, that, as the collision took place 70 miles from the port of Calcutta and in the Bay of Bengal, the Court had no jurisdiction. The Court took time to consider its judgment till Monday next.

FROM a Madras paper we learn fuller particulars regarding the Rampa rebellion than any that we have yet published. It appears that the party of police under Mr. Fawcett, which was going up in the two steam launches, Shamrock and Godavery, consisted of only seventeen men. They were attacked near the mouth of the Sapri by the rebels, who were in great force, and who fired on the steamer Shamrock, which they captured and gutted, the crew escaping to the steamer Godavery, which has returned to Rajahmundry. There is a panic prevailing throughout the district. On receipt of the news, the Government determined to send more troops to the scene of operations. A wing of the 10th Madras Native Infantry, under the command of Major Mackenzie, was to embark for Cocconada on the 19th, in the steamer Culna, and Mr. Sullivan, senior member of the Board of Revenue, was to proceed in the same steamer. The troops already employed against the rebels are a wing of the 29th N. I. and a wing of the 17th N. I. With the wing of the 10th Regiment from Perambore, Colonel Rammell will have nearly 900 men at his disposal, a force which ought, we should imagine, to be sufficient to restore peace. The only fear is that serious damage may be committed, especially in the Rekapili taluq, before these troops can arrive at the scene of operations.

THE Russians have secured an exact map of the Oxus from its confluence with the Waksh river in Long: 68° 35′ E. and Lat 36° 7′ 30 N. to its mouth. In connection with this survey, the Samarkand steamer—one of the Aral flotilla boats has navigated the Oxus as far as Khoja Sali, 170 miles above Charjui, and Mons. Bykof, the commander, says that he believes the river to be navigable up to its confluence with the Kafirnihan, between thirty and forty miles below its junction with the Waksh, and only 180 miles from Kabul in a direct line. Khulm or Tashkurgham is only thirty-five miles south of the Oxus at this point, and from it there is a good road available for a military force to Kabul, *via* the Bamian pass.

A WRITER in *Mayfair* says:—"I am glad to hear that the Court is thawing towards Mr. Gladstone. But the best part of the news is, the Royal courtesy is spontaneous; in other words, Mr. Gladstone has never sought it."

THE harvest prospects throughout England are, according to the home papers, becoming very gloomy. Whatever hopes still continued are dying out under the influence of the persistent bad weather. On wet and clayey soils both wheat and barley are reported to be turning yellow, while all crops everywhere are being choked by the too luxuriant growth of weeds. Even from the grass countries complaints are loud that the meadows on the banks of streams are being flooded, and the hay spoiled. In France the situation is not less critical. Corn and meadows have suffered as much as in England; the silk crops has been all but destroyed; beetroot is said to be forced in growth at the expense of its saccharine matter; while very general fears are entertained for the hop crop. All cereals are suffering owing to the excessive rain, and the situation is becoming serious, it being feared that the crops may be damaged beyond recovery.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper relating to the purchase of the Suez Canal shares has been issued, showing the sums received from the Khedive of Egypt, the charge for principal and interest on the money raised in respect of the purchase of the shares, and the amount of principal still outstanding. The total amount paid for the shares and for expenses was £4,076,622 8s. 5d., made up as follows:—Purchase money of 176,602 shares, £3,976,582 2s. 6d.; commission thereon of 2½ per cent. paid to Messrs. N. de Rothschild and Sons, £99,414 11s. 1d.; other expenses incidental to the purchase, £625 14s. 10d. To provide (in part) for the above total payment £4,000,000 was raised by Exchequer Bonds issued at par, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum and redeemable at par within thirty-six years (by the application of an annual sum, not exceeding £200,000 to the payment of interest and principal). In the year to March 31, 1879, £199,876 was issued out of the Consolidated Fund for payment of interest and principal of the above Exchequer Bonds, of which £3,866,300 remained unredeemed at the expiration of that period. In the same year £198,829 was received from the Khedive for interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the purchase money of the Canal shares, in consideration of the deferment of the right to receive dividends on such shares. On March 31, 1879, the assumed amount of debt remaining unredeemed was £3,809,234.

THE ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION.

THE Army Sanitary Commission have recently submitted a memorandum to the Secretary of State, has forwarded it to the Government of India, with reference to certain reports on the subject of the fever which has proved so terribly fatal for many years past in some of the districts of Lower Bengal. The subject, however, is one on which the Commission do not presume to offer specific advice. They refer to their memorands of 1877 on the subject of Burdwan fever, in which mention was made of Mr. Adley's scheme for the improvement of a small portion of the tract involved, to which scheme the Commission gave their support as a beginning provided it were carried out as an integral portion of the whole scheme of drainage and reclamation which the circumstances required. This scheme has since, in great part, been carried out, with fair success. Two years ago it was reported that "there seemed already to have been a perceptible abatement of malarious fever in the tract operated upon; though on this point the Commission regret that no later or more precise statement is accessible to them. The Bengal Government, however, at that time stated that there could be no dispute as to the villagers' belief that a great benefit had accrued to them; and as to the financial aspect of the case the Drainage Commissioners by whom the calculations in connection with the scheme were carried out, estimated that whilst the total cost of the works had been Rs. 4,10,129 the total value of the improvements and reclamations effected by those works was Rs. 6,38,518. Moreover, though the assessment of the cost which was to be paid by the proprietors extended to 2,606 different proprietors in 68 villages, there were only five appeals against the quotas assessed. These satisfactory indications, the Commission think, should encourage the Government to advance in the same course of improvement by partial schemes of manageable extent.

In the papers before the Commission the matter chiefly dwelt upon is the relation of the prevailing disease to the closure of the Kana Nuddee, and of other connected channels which were formerly freely filled from the Damoodu, and annually refreshed and cleansed by a copious volume of pure water from that river. At present, it is stated, that in the height of the rainy season, a sluggish stream is found in the most important of these channels, but this water is solely derived from the local rainfall and the overflow of swamps. At other periods of the year these channels were stagnant and fetid pools, the water and the bed being alike contaminated by the products of fermentations, for by immemorial custom the banks of these channels are used for burning the dead. The evidence adduced is strong as to the greater intensity and persistence of the disease along the old channels as compared with the present temporary improvement in the health of the villages of the banks of these channels was observable when the Damooda water was admitted in the spring of the years 1874-75. The Commission think that there is nothing improbable in these facts, or in the deductions drawn, nor does there appear reason to suppose that works necessary for regulating the admission of a supply of water to the Kana Nuddee need be very costly. They incline to the belief that a work of this kind might be beneficially undertaken as one of these partial improvements on a large scale which only, they suppose, can be hoped for in the present state of affairs. The Commission, in conclusion, thus recapitulate the facts up to the present time:—

1. The report of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal shows that in 1877, out of 8,571 villages in the Burdwan district, 3,155 were attacked by this fatal disease, and 9·83 per 1,000 of the population died of it. Taking the 7 western districts of Bengal together no fewer than 14,273 villages out of 27,815 suffered, and above 12 per 1,000 of the population died of fever, a third more than died in 1876.

2. The remedies advised in all the documents have been the same, viz., drainage and reclamation of the surface and the restoration of obstructed water channels to their proper use.

3. Past experience has shown that work required for improving the health of the district also add to the value of the land and might be paid for by the proprietors, either wholly or partly, and it is in this direction that the works might be carried out.

4. Lastly, it is certain so long as the country is left in its present state that fever will recur early, and destroy a large number of the people, besides injuring the working power of survivors.

THE RUMPA REBELLION.

A LETTER from Bhadrachalam, dated the 18th instant, states that the Kois of the Rekapalli taluq have already joined the rioters, and that the Kois in the Bhadrachalam taluq are contemplating a similar step. The present movements of the rebels is at Waddegadum, at the junction of the Godavery and Sapri rivers, and the rebels openly talk of a raid on the Bhadrachalam kacheri. The tahsildar had already made such preparations as he could for defending the station, having collected about one hundred men, and all the arms and ammunition he could get together. The inhabitants of this taluq are in a great state of alarm, many of them have already crossed the Godavery to take shelter in the Nizam's dominions. The boatman between Rajahmundry and Dumagudium refuses to send their boats up or down the river, being in fear of attacks from the rebels.

BOMBAY

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March	Kappey.
Overture.....Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Selection.....Lucia Di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Valse .....Fleurs Du Printemps	Bosco.
Quadrille ...Amusement	Rivoli.
Galop .....Lestico Bendo	Rosey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 19th July, was 51 feet and 6 tenths: total rainfall up to date 30 inches and 21 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 53 feet and 6 tenths; total rainfall up to date 51 inches and 36 cents.

ASSAULT.—Ebram Cassum was on Saturday last fined Rs. 30 or in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting Salloo Bhays.

A PICK-POCKET.—Hussain Ally, a reputed thief, was on Saturday last sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. C. P. Cooper, of stealing Rs. 15 from the pocket of a Port Trust peon, named Gopal Vishram, doing duty at Tank Bandar, whilst passing along the Esplanade on the previous evening.

THEFT.—Shaik Abdool Ebram was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a couch, valued Rs. 7, the property of Gunga, woman. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.—Two other characters, named Kanaya Mohunlall and Mooloo Motee, were also convicted by the same magistrate on the same day of committing theft in the dwelling house of Jooloobhud Manookjee of Rs. 5 8-3 in cash. They were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 26th instant:—Horses, 3 lame, 1 sore back; bullocks, 8 lame, 17 sore necks, 4 diseased hoofs, 7 emaciated; and fowl, 1 case of suspension by the legs: 1 bullock sent to Pinjrapole. Total number of cases 42 and total amount of fines Rs. 155.

PARSI MIDWIVES.—Last year a class for native midwives was opened in the Grant Medical College and this year three Parsi females from the class have passed the requisite examination. The examination was held last Wednesday by Drs. Cook, Arnot, and Atmaram Pandurang, the Sheriff of Bombay. The names of the successful midwives are Motibai Cowasjee, Goolbai Byramjee, and Virbai Rustomjee.

SENTENCE OF LIFE TRANSPORTATION.—The High Court, Appellate Side, have sentenced a dacoit, named Bheeva bin Seewa, to be transported for life. The man was tried before Mr. Newnham, Session Judge of Poona, when three of the jurors were for a conviction, while two were for an acquittal. The Session Judge, agreeing with the majority, found the prisoner guilty, but sent up the case to the High Court for such sentence being passed upon him as might appear proper. The case was heard on Wednesday last before Mr. Justice Melvill and Mr. Justice Kemball in appeal. Mr. Ganesh Ramchunder appeared for the prisoner, and Mr. Nanabhai Harridass, Government Pleader, for the Crown. After hearing the vakil for the prisoner, their Lordships passed a sentence of transportation for life.

POLO.

THE match that will be played on the *maidan* this evening, weather permitting, is

MALABAR HILL V. THE FORT.

A. Craigie.	E. L. Barton.
J. H. C. Beevey.	C. Gray.
E. Comber.	M. R. Wyer.
F. A. Owen.	A. Abercrombie.
C. S. Lyon.	J. F. Carandini.
Colors, Red and White.	Colors, Blue and White.

Play to commence at a quarter to six punctually, and to continue for three quarters of an hour, with five minutes' interval.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

THE case against Nursey Kessowjee on charges of criminal breach of trust, committed in his capacity of secretary, treasurer, and agent to the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, was called on again before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, on Saturday last. Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Hearn Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the defence.

Foolchund Hurnarayan examined by Mr. Starling.—I am moonim of the firm of Rampertab Hurbillas. Sowmarayen Sejram is the firm's gomasta. I live in the Kalbadevi Road. On the 20th November, 1878, I received Rs. 25,000 from the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. on a running account in respect of a balance that was due on Kartuk soodh the 1st. I had been asking for payment of the money. On the 13th December, 1878, I received Rs. 10,000 on the opium account. Rs. 20,000 had been paid to us on that day; but we returned Rs. 10,000, as Mussey Dossay, a partner in the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., told us that the amount was required to pay off certain hoondees. It was paid on account of opium sold. The first sale of opium was on Kartuk soodh 13th; the second on Magsur vud the 2nd; and the third was on Magsur soodh the 2nd. We did not receive any money on account of hoondies that day. One Shriram Sevdutt has received Rs. 45,000 that day on account of hoondees drawn from Oojein. My firm has a branch at Oojein. Shriram Sewdutram is a shroff. At that time Nursey Kessowjee and Co. had purchased opium to the extent of Rs. 45,000 from our branch firm at Oojein. About this time I paid Rs. 20,000 on hoondees drawn from Oojein on the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Three hoondees had been drawn by our firm at Oojein on Nursey Kessowjee and Co.,—one for Rs. 10,000 and two for Rs. 20,000 each. As Nursey Kessowjee and Co. did not pay them, we paid Rs. 10,000 to the Bank of Bombay, Rs. 20,000 to Shriram Sewdutram, and Rs. 20,000 to Shewram Bulchund. Those hoondees had been protested before we paid them. We filed a suit in respect of those hoondees and obtained a decree. They were given to our solicitors, Jefferson and Payne. I brought my suit against Nursey Kessowjee and Co. On the 9th December, Nursey Kessowjee and Co. brought opium of us. The terms of sale were, according to the usual practice, by cash payment; but I was not paid. Opium before we the custody of Sir Charles Forbes and Co. under an injunction issued by the High Court. None of the opium I had sold was transferred to our name.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill.—Our firm used as agents to purchase opium at Malwa for Nursey Kessowjee and Co. The practice was that we paid cash at Malwa and drew hoondees on Nursey Kessowjee and Co. for the amount. The goods took eight days in transit. Sometimes the hoondees were drawn at 45 days' sight, and sometimes on demand. The dishonoured hoondees, one of Rs. 10,000 and two of Rs. 20,000 each, fell due about the time of Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s failure. The firm's failure was the failure was Rs. 1,20,000. I am not angry with Nursey Kessowjee and Co. on that account. The whole world has been ruined.

Mr. Gill.—Don't you say so because your money has been lost?

Witness.—No, I do not say so because we lost our money. I received Rs. 91,000 from the firm out of Rs. 97,000. The remaining Rs. 6,000 was carried forward as a cash balance. We received a commission as agents on the purchase of opium. The practice is, in consideration of the commission, to draw hoondees at Malwa on the purchaser in Bombay. We had large transactions with Nursey Kessowjee and Co. for some years past on account of opium purchased at Malwa.

Mr. Gill.—And you made large profits upon them?

Witness.—No; what profits did we make? We received commission. I cannot give the total amount of commission.

Mr. Gill.—The *animus* of the man is quite apparent. Were not all the engagements of the firm with you honorably met.

Witness.—I cannot answer the question that way.

Mr. Gill.—Answer "yes" or "no," or I'll ask the magistrate to fine you.

Witness.—Why should I be fined if I am going to answer the question?

Mr. Gill.—Well, then, answer the question. As between Nursey Kessowjee and Co. and your master's firm, were not all the engagements honourably met?

Witness.—How could I say what was done behind the scene? That was done all over Bombay.

Mr. Gill.—Your Worship sees that the witness won't answer the question.

The question was repeated.

Mr. Gill.—Will you answer the question? You won't answer it?

Witness.—With the exception of the balance of Rs. 6,000 and of certain hoondees drawn in Bombay up

...they should ...ent now. ...ress stated when s... ...body would be all the ... Kirkham had alluded ... was perfectly right ... in reading the ... unless some objection was taken. He would not say whether what had been proposed ... in the nature of an observance, but he thought that any gentleman who had not sufficient command over ... at any moment of excessive speech, was at liberty to ... where he travelled beyond proper bounds when the ... would stop him. (Hear, hear.)

The matter then dropped.

THE DEPORTATION OF FAMINE IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee proposed that a memorial be presented to Government soliciting them to take such steps as were necessary to protect the Municipality of Bombay from the cost of deporting immigrants, and that when such charges occurred, and the immigrants arrived from a Native State, that State might be required to pay for the deportation of its subjects, and that when immigrants came from British tegritory, the cost of deportation might be defrayed by the Imperial Exchequer. He further moved that the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to prepare and submit the memorial:—Dr. Blaney, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Mr. Rahimtoolla Mahomed Sayani, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and himself. In proposing the motion he said the question had been fully considered by the Council who were in favour of the resolution. There was a general feeling in favour of the resolution by both the Municipal bodies. Through the courtesy of the Municipal Commissioner he had obtained figures of the last deportation of immigrants, which he would submit to the meeting. To Bhavnagar were sent 1,385 immigrants, to Junagad 823, to Jafarabad 968, to Gogo 168, to Navanagar 380, to Wadhwan 459, to Ahmedabad 278—total 4,461. From these figures they would observe that by far the greatest number of the immigrants had been sent to the different Native States. Consequently there would be no difficulty in apportioning the cost to which the Municipality had in the first instance been put on account of the emergency of the situation in which they were placed. At the time the people were sent away the rains were at hand, and it was, therefore, necessary to take some measures to deport them to the different States from which they came. Consequently, with the sanction of the Corporation, a sum of money was placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner in order to provide for the expenses of the deportation, and it was understood that the Municipal Commissioner would address a letter to Government requesting them to call upon the Native States to whom the bulk of the immigrants belonged, to refund to the Bombay Municipality the cost to which they had been put for this purpose. He presumed that the Commissioner had carried out this intention, and had made the communication which he proposed to do. The result of this communication, he trusted, would be in favour of reimbursing the expenses to which the Municipality had been put for deporting the immigrants. He thought it only fair that such a memorial as was suggested by the resolution, should be prepared and presented to Government. They could represent in the memorial the fact that in the Municipal Act there was no distinct section authorizing the payment of such expenses out of the Municipal funds. The question was whether the Corporation would like a little further delay, and would wish that the memorial should be submitted to the Corporation, or wether it should be prepared, and presented to Government at once. This was a point on which the members of the Corporation might express their views.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee seconded the motion.

A member of the Corporation asked whether there was any obligation—either legal or moral—on the part of the Native States interested, to respond to the call which Government might make upon them.

Mr. Mathew hoped that the advisability of introducing a new law into this country for the support of the poor would be suggested to Government, when it found that the Municipality objected to spend a few hundred rupees for such a purpose as this money had been expended. He thought it was time that the Government of India should consider whether they ought not to have the Poor Law in India.

Mr. Grattan Geary said with regard to the question as to whether there was any moral or legal claim upon the Natives States he thought there could be no doubt as to the moral liability of a state to provide for the subsistence of its own subjects in a time of famine. He believed the States themselves had never disputed their moral liability. (Hear, hear.) They had distinctly undertaken, from time to time, to provide for their own subjects, and the only question remaining was the practical one of bringing home to the Native State the actual amount of money that they ought to pay. He thought the good offices of the Bombay Government might get over this practical difficulty, and then the moral obligation would be converted into the practical one of paying to the city what had been laid out. It was the principle involved that was of importance and not the amount now claimed. There was some danger of Bombay being converted into a standing relief camp in times of famine to the great hardship of the overburdened inhabitants.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said he could foresee one difficulty which they would experience, and that was whether they could be sure that the Native States mentioned would be sure to get the immigrants belonging to their States. One instance came before his notice in which he was asked to make inquiries whether there were any immigrants belonging to the Navanaggar State, and although it was said there were some immigrants from that State, he could not find one. He communicated this fact to the authorities of the State, but now they were told that 380 immigrants had been sent to that State.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master did not quite understand the scope of the proposal. He should like to know whether the charge in the first instance was to be borne by the Municipality. He thought in the memorial which they were going to submit to Government they ought to submit that the first charge of deporting the immigrants ought not to be borne by the Municipality, but by the Imperial Exchequer, as the remedy to recoup themselves for the loss sustained from the Native States vested with the Government. If the Municipality paid the money they would have the question before them over and over again. Therefore, he would suggest that the Committee should add a paragraph to the effect that in future no charge of such a kind ought to be borne, under any circumstances, by the Municipality. Under the present circumstances it was all very well where the Native States were concerned, but suppose immigrants came from Zululand, how would they act? (Laughter.) Therefore, he thought, they should in future waste themselves of all liability.

Dr. Blaney said he pointed out to the Council that the question was a very large one indeed. Although he sympathised with Mr. Nowrojee that no funds of the city should be wasted, still he could not help considering the very large question which was involved. If they were going to make a law of this kind it would be necessary to have police patrols over Western India in seasons of drought. The Government would have to adopt some plan for the assistance of the people, and until this large question—which could not be finished off in a sheet or two of foolscap, which was all the Committee could devote to it—until this large question was decided, he thought they must confine their attention to what were the existing facts in connection with the matter, which was a complaint of the Corporation, arising from a resolution which they found it incumbent upon them to pass very recently. They on that occasion tried to preserve the health of the city, and in doing that they expended some Rs. 10,000. As he pointed out to the Town Council at their last meeting, some of this money had been already promised by the Native States. Supposing it was not paid they had no means of enforcing its payment, and if the Native States did not pay anything, they would find they had spent Rs. 10,000 of the city's money for the purpose of deporting the immigrants, and another Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 for a famine camp. Altogether for the famine, which had spread itself all over Western India and which had lasted for two and a half years, the contribution of the city amounted at the utmost to Rs. 13,000. The motion which had been proposed seemed to take it for granted that the city had lost this amount of money by the famine, but they must consider that although this amount of money had been spent on famine immigrants the city had increased its revenue to the extent of several lakhs of rupees, by the town duty on grain, verifying the saying that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good." This town duty they had gained, he would not say at the expense of the poor, but in consequence of the sufferings of the poor, and it was partly due to this that the revenues of the city were in such a flourishing condition. Nor was this the only gain to the city. Under ordinary circumstances in times of scarcity when the price of food was increased the labour market responded, and rose also. The price of food in Bombay had risen, but the labour market had not risen correspondingly. Therefore, the employers of labour in the city had gained by this. Taking these matters into consideration, the Corporation might take courage and record the amount expended upon the famine immigrants as a very small matter indeed, and thank their stars that it was not larger. Unless they could show Government how the large issues involved in the question could be taken in hand and dealt with by the Government as an imperial question, he did not see how the Government of Bombay could receive their memorial. If this memorial was not likely to be favourably received by Government, if they were to say it was conceived in an illiberal, uncharitable, or bad spirit, if they should say the time had not arrived for the Imperial Government taking up that very broad question, then he thought it was not advisable that the memorial should be presented. He thought if they adopted a memorial like that, and should a disposition on their part to interfere with the private liberty of persons, even though it be in times of distress, when people flocked to the great centres of population, where they knew they could get food and work, the Government would not accept the proposition, and it would be putting their Municipality and their Chairman in a very false position. For his own part he would rather bear the loss of Rs. 10,000, and in his position as Chairman of the Town Council do his best to save the money in some other way. He thought they should consider the great liberality which had been shown the Municipality by the Native States, both in public and private. (Hear, hear.)

The Municipal Commissioner, referring to Mr. Shantaram Narayen's question, said even their own officers found it impossible to discover at first from which States the famine immigrants came, because the people were afraid that they would be sent back, but when the rainy season was approaching, and when they wanted to go home, there was no difficulty in ascertaining from whence they came.

Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta said it seemed to him that the question was not one simply of Rs. 13,000 or so. If it were, he thought great weight might be given to Dr. Blaney's remarks. They must remember that the expenditure of this money occurred when they had no time for consideration at all. It would come up again when they could not give it that consideration which ought to be given it. He thought the Corporation were quite right in considering if the Municipality were properly liable for the expenditure on account of the exportation of famine immigrants. At first sight it appeared very wrong to interfere with the movements of people from one part of the country to another, but there were other matters to consider. Famines were unfortunately now become of almost periodical occurrence in India. The Government had recognised the character of these periodical occurrences, and they had also recognized that questions relating to famines were questions which the Imperial Government ought to devote their attention. Bombay was a prominent place in the Presidency, but this was no reason why they should be called upon to bear expenses arising out of famines. He thought that it should be determined whether the Municipality was really liable for these expenses. It did not seem to him that they were going to the Government in any illiberal spirit, their only intentions being to decide who should bear the cost of the deportation of immigrants in times of famine. He, therefore, thought that the proposition before them was one which ought to be carefully considered and one upon which the Government should be asked to give a decision. The only suggestion he would suggest was that instead of asking the Government positively to say that the whole burden would fall upon the Imperial Exchequer, they should go in a more tentative spirit, and ask Government to say in what manner the cost should be distributed, whether the Municipality should bear a portion of the cost, or the Imperial Government or the Native States, as the case might be, should bear it all.

Mr. Geary asked the Municipal Commissioner with a view to showing that the principal involved was fully established whether, it was not a fact within his knowledge that during the recent famine, a considerable number of the Nizam's subjects were employed upon relief works on the British side of the frontier, and whether when the bill was presented to the Nizam's Government, it was paid without demur.

The Municipal Commissioner said he believed this was the case, but he could not say from actual knowledge.

Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta then moved as an amendment that the Government should be asked to consider the equitable adjustment of the cost of deporting immigrants from Bombay in times of famine, so that it might fall proportionately, either upon the Municipality, the Imperial Exchequer, or the Native States from which the immigrants came.

A member of the Council seconded the amendment.

Mr. Nowrojee, replied to the objections which had been urged against his motion. He said he hardly thought Mr Mathew intended seriously to propose that application should be made for the institution of a Poor Law in India. Therefore, he would not consider this in detail, but when it was made to the Corporation, he should have a good deal to say on the subject. It was well known, and it was to the credit of the native community of Bombay, that the poor of the city were supported and maintained by their own townsmen. For this purpose there were several useful institutions established, endowed and maintained; and it was surely not intended that this private charity should be superseded in that city by a compulsory rate. They had rates in abundance, and their incidence was so much felt that he was sure neither Mr. Mathew or any other member of the Corporation would think of increasing Municipal taxation which was already large by such a rate.

Mr. Mathew—I beg to explain that I object to the deportation of famine immigrants. I think they ought to be supported.

Mr. Nowrojee—Yes, but you said we might make application to Government for the institution of a Poor Law.

Mr. Mathew—If Government should think it necessary. If you citizens of Bombay will deport immigrants, and ask the public of other places to pay for them. (Applause.)

Mr. Nowrojee continuing said the proposal was not to deport their own poor, who were kept and maintained in charitable institutions, but to call upon the Native States to repay to the Municipality of Bombay the expenses to which they had been subjected for the purpose of deporting their own people. With regard to what had been said as to the liberty of the subject, they did not want, in that free country, the British Government to do anything to interfere with the liberty of the subject. The subjects of the British Empire were at liberty, so far as they could be, to follow their own inclinations, but be submitted subjects coming from the famine districts, were not at liberty to remain in Bombay spreading various infectious diseases from which they were suffering amongst the permanent population of the city. With regard to Dr. Blaney's suggestion that the Government would regard with disfavour such a memorial he thought differently. He thought that Government would regard with favour and support their memorial therefore, in his opinion such a suggestion ought not to weigh with them if they were convinced that the memorial was a fair and just one. If Dr. Blaney wished his name to be removed from the committee he should have no objection, for it was not reasonable that they should have some one on the committee, who did not sympathize with its objects.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas proposed that the name of the Chairman of the Corporation, together with Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta's name, should be added to the committee.

The Chairman said the subject of famines had been very near them now for the last three years, and he trusted that it was now going to take itself off. As Mr. Pherozshaw had pointed out the question was not one of Rs. 13,000 or Rs. 18,000 merely, but involved very large questions. Those who remembered the history of Western India remembered that excepting the great famine in Gujarat 60 years back during which unheard of miseries were suffered by the inhabitants, there had been no famine in that part of India, excepting in Kandesh and Nasik until the great famine of 1876. It was true they had a famine in the North-Western Provinces in 1860, and they had a famine in Orissa and Nagpore, and in other districts, but there had been no famine in Western India of the severity and intensity of that which had visited them during the last three years. Remembering these facts, and remembering that this was their first expenditure, and that some Native States had probably expended three or four times this amount, and remembering also the question of the maintenance of the poor to which Mr. Mathew had alluded and which underlied the whole question, it would be for them to say whether they ought to pay off this Rs. 13,000 and say nothing about the matter. It would be for them to say whether they preferred the motion of Mr. Nowrojee, or the castrated amendment (laughter) of Mr. Pherozshaw, which would land them into another difficulty, for it would not tell them what proportion of the expenses they were to bear, whether five, ten or fifteen per cent., or any other amount. He thought the best course for them to pursue was to say that they accepted their position at the first city in India, and were thankful to Providence that their share in the business had been only Rs. 13,000, and if ten times that amount, they would have paid it most willingly. He put it to the meeting whether an expenditure of Rs. 13,000 in a time of famine, when thousands of people were dying in the land, was a time for them to go to the Government and say that they could not afford to spend this amount.

Mr. Kirkham asked that his name might be removed from the committee as he was leaving the town. (Laughter.)

The amendment was then put and lost, only three voting for it. The original motion was also lost only, eight votes being recorded for it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney, seconded by Mr. Sayani, payments to the amount of Rs. 23,299-14-0 were sanctioned from the surplus cash balance.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney, seconded by Mr. Bomonjee, the Commissioner's memo. stating that Mr. Hoarjee Ardaseer Dadysett was duly elected a member of the Corporation, on the 30th June, 1879, was recorded.

The Government memo. appointing Messrs. James Bapty and James Greaves, as members of the Corporation, vice Captain J. R. Kelloch and Surgeon Major W. Gray, resigned.

Under the terms of Section 177 of the Municipal Acts, the Corporation sanctioned certain alterations in the scale of fees levied under the bye-laws.

A letter was read from the Secretary, Town Council, dated 30th June, 1879, reporting the Budget transfers made during the past quarter, &c.

THE STATUES IN THE ELPHINSTONE GARDENS.

A motion stood on the paper in the name of Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee to the effect that Government should be requested to allow the statues of the Marquis of Wellesley and the Marquis of Cornwallis in the Elphinstone Gardens, to be removed from their present situation and placed in the public roads at the expense of the Municipality. Mr Banajee said he had been informed that the motion could not be put, as the expenses could not be defrayed by the Municipality under the Municipal Act. He took no credit to himself for bringing the subject forward. Their energetic engineer, Mr. Walton, in his report on the Elphinstone Gardens, stated that he did not think the two fine statues were in their proper place. The statues originally stood on either side of the Town Hall, and if the expenses of removing them could then be borne by the Municipality he did not see why it could not be borne in the present instance.

In reply to a question from a member of the Council the Clerk (Mr. Barrow) stated that the removal of the statues on this occasion cost Rs. 3,500.

The Municipal Commissioner—There was no Municipal Act then.

Mr. Mehta thought it would be a very great improvement if the statues were placed in a more prominent position, and he suggested that the Municipal Commissioner should make the necessary inquiries of Government as to whether they would consent to their removal.

Mr. Nowrojee remarked that it might be too much to ask Government to give up statues when they would not give up ground.

The Municipal Commissioner stated that he had received a telegram from Government, stating they would agree to the removal of the statues provided the Municipality paid the cost. He consulted the solicitors of the Corporation and was told that there was no clause in the Act which sanctioned their spending any money for such a purpose.

Mr. Bomanjee asked whether the Prince of Wales's statue was under the charge of Government or the Municipality.

The Municipal Commissioner—The Municipality.

Mr. Bomanjee—Then, are we not bound to have railings around it, because horses shy at it at night, and vehicles run on to the stone curbing around it. If our Municipal Act does not allow of our doing so, we ought not have any statue in the city at all.

The Municipal Commissioner said Mr. Sassoon would provide the railings for the Prince of Wales's statue.

Mr. Mehta proposed that the Municipal Commissioner should communicate with Government on the matter, at the same time pointing out the legal difficulty which existed. He should like this to be done, because it would show that the Municipality were desirous that the statues should be placed in a position where they could be seen to advantage.

Sir Frank Souter quite agreed with the remarks made by Mr. Pherozshaw. He was quite sure that the statues which had been presented to the city to immortalize the names of some of the greatest statesmen India had ever known, were never intended to be poked away in the small Elphinstone Gardens, where they were never seen. He would therefore second the motion.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL HALL.

It was agreed that the discussion of the Municipal Hall question should be deferred for a fortnight, and that in the meantime the Municipal Commissioner's report should be circulated amongst the members. The further consideration of the assessment question was also deferred.

The Council adjourned until Saturday week.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury] are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROWE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College Oxford.

The Largest Circulation at Home and Abroad.

"THE LONDON JOURNAL is the Queen of English story journals. Its articles, romances, love stories and novelettes, are unequalled. The Answers to Correspondents form quite romances of real life."—The best family journal in existence."—*Times.*

LONDON JOURNAL. Four intensely interesting Novels by the most popular Authors, Illustrated by the best Artists—Domestic Short Tales—Articles on the leading Events of the Day—Essays on Social, Personal, and General Topics—Household Receipts—Facetiæ, Correspondence, &c.—"Its illustrations equal those of best magazines."—*Review.*

LONDON JOURNAL MONTHLY PART. Includes, in addition to the above varied and entertaining matter, A Sixteen-Page Cadiac Supplement of Fashions and Needlework, Coloured Plate of the Latest Paris Modes. Of excellent quality, various, vigorous and wholesome in tendency."—*Daily Telegraph.*

LONDON JOURNAL MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT contains a complete Novel by an Eminent Author, Beautifully Illustrated. Price 1d.—"Its tales have more power than the majority of three vol. novels."—*Review.*

LONDON JOURNAL. HOLIDAY NUMBER. Price 2d. the Double Number. Issued in June. "Of exceeding beauty and pathos."—*Advertiser.*

LONDON JOURNAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER. A series of Stories for Christmas Firesides, with a host of Seasonable Articles. Short Tales, &c. Price 2d. "A complete Christmas Companion."—*Standard.*

LONDON JOURNAL HALF-YEARLY VOLUME, bound in cloth. "Forms a beautiful Gift book for all Seasons."—*Daily News.*

LONDON JOURNAL to be had of GORDON AND GOTCH, and all Colonial Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£8,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when he Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.,—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

NOTICES.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Beware of a worthless and Injurious Imitation of Dr. Bright's (The Only Genuine) Phosphodyne.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Medicine Vendors Throughout the Globe.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1878.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for six le Copy, One Anna.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS., DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Squills, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
Destro to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" in their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a coated hard Tally Note and Address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE
FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Sick Headache, Nervous Depression Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,
DR. SCOTT'S INDIAN HERBAL
STARLINRIVALLED
PILLS & LIVER PILLS
As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.
They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to refer to on any slight indisposition of the part, of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body, with a happy frame of mind.
Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A. Vere Street, London, W., England, In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,
WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,
Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

In the Press, and will shortly be published.

A COLLECTION OF
LEGISLATIVE ACTS:
USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.
PRICE—Rs. 5; INTERLEAVED, Rs. 6-8
Postage Annas 4 Extra.
COMPRISING:

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Government Resolutions, dated 3rd February and 8th March 1879, regarding the immediate discharge of cargo, and of dutiable articles imported into India by Letter Post.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notification and Rules made by the Governor General in Council on the 19th April 1879.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications.

Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879
LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Intending subscribers should send in their orders soon, as a very limited number of Copies will be printed.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THORPE AND COMPANY.
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue..	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ..	„	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	„	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash.....	„	30	0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash.....	„	33	0
Leather Case for do.	„	3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Bagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.
LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares. Collar Jewels.
ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S
PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. direct the attention of their constituents to their large and fine collection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which for durability, finish and time-keeping qualities are unrivalled.

Gentlemen's Keyless Lever Watches of best finish, brequet hairspring full jewelled and with Compensation Balance in massive gold or silver case, either crystal faced, hunting or semi-hunting at Rs. 325, 350 and 375 respectively. The same Watch in Ladies' size, same description as above, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

A varied stock of more or less expensive Watches always on hand, but the above we can confidentially recommend for their durability and time-keeping qualities.

Orders with remittance or reference for payment will be punctually attended to.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
Bombay: 4, Hummum Street.
Poona: 1, East Street.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY
Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits.....10 to 15		8	Travelling Hats.....	4		Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Overland Suits	27	0	Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12		Do. Brushes.....	0	12
Warm Suits	30	0	Sheets per set to Cots	23	8	Do. Combs.....	0	12
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8	Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2		Hair Brushes and Combs		
Overcoats and Ulsters from.....35 to	65	0	Blankets.....each	10		in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds.....10 to	10		Waterproof Coats.....	10	0
Pyjamas	8	0	*Kessis* or Quilts.....	5		60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
Oxford shirts, Collar attached	6	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks .....12-8 to	23		42-Inch White Waterproof	4	0
White do.	5	0	Solid Leather do.	49		Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12
French Cambric do. Collar attached	5	0	Extra Large do	75		Linen Faced Cuffs per do.	1	8
English Cambric do	4	0	Black Hide Bags	11		Linen Cuffs per doz.....	1	8
Best Shrunk Flannel do...	4	0	Extra Large do	24		Linen Collars .....doz.	0	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8	Gladstone Bags.....	35		Canvas Handkerchiefs..	0	0
Spun Silk do	10	0	Ladies' Hand Bags	7		Warm Gloves.....	1	8
Gents' Under Vests .8 to	8	0	Travelling or Writing Cases fitted	11		Children's Gloves ....1 to	1	8
Bathing Drawers.....	2	0	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0	Mitts.....	1	8
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	72	0	Mufflers	2	12
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8	8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	38		Pins, Scarf.....	1	12
Warm do	15	8	Gents' Dressing Cases..	11		Ditto, Breast.....	3	12
Ladies Under Vests 2 to	6	8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete	30		Overland Chairs best Beach.....6-8 to	13	8
Ladie White Cotton Hose doz	13	8	Solled Linen Bags, all sizes .....5 to	6	0	Ladies' Pumpshoes	6	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.....	9	0	Courier Bags.....	3	8	Ladies' White Cotton....	5	8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6 to	12	8	Money Belts .....2-8 to	6		Gents' Slippers.....	2	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8	Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4		Ladies' Shoes.....	2	12
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from .....6 to	15	0	Tiffin Baskets fitted..15 to	22	0	Ditto Bath Slippers	3	0
Travelling Caps	4	8	Air Pillows.....	5		Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	14	0
Travelling Seal-skin Caps .....6-8 to	8	8	Travelling do.....	1	8	Pocket Filters	3	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8	English Leather do.....	22	0	Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	0
			Ashantee Hammock from	10	8	Sponge Bags.....	1	8
			Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.			Soap Boxes.....	1	0
						Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0
						English Leather do. per bot	2	8
						Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8
						Helmet Cases	7	12
						Portable Ink Stand.....	1	6
						Stevens' Diamond Shoes....	0	8
						Ladies' White Cotton....	5	8
						Gents' Umbrellas.....	5	8
						Ditto Bedsteads, 7ft. 6in	95	0
						Ditto Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in	75	0
						Portable Washstands....	32	8
						Travelling Canteens	31	0
						Fitted	60	0
						Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to	30	6
						Silver's Fatent Safes ...		
						7-8 to	35	0
						Hat Guard	0	8

BADHAM PILE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,
MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND CHARLTON, (KENT).

Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the